

# THE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

## STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Justice Supreme Court, AMASA COBB, of Lancaster Co.  
For Congressman (long term), E. K. VALENTE, of Cuming Co.  
For Congressman (short term), THOMAS J. MAJORS, of Nemaha Co.  
For Contingent Congressman, THOMAS J. MAJORS, of Nemaha Co.  
For Governor, ALBINUS NANCE, of Polk Co.  
For Lieutenant Governor, E. C. CAHLEN, of Lancaster Co.  
For Secretary of State, S. J. ALEXANDER, of Thayer Co.  
For Auditor, F. W. LIEDTKE, of York Co.  
For Treasurer, G. M. BARTLETT, of Lancaster Co.  
For Superintendent Public Instruction, E. H. THOMPSON, of Lancaster Co.  
For Attorney General, C. J. DILWORTH, of Dawson Co.  
For Land Commissioner, F. M. DAVIS, of Clay Co.  
For District Attorney, 4th Judicial District, M. B. REESE, of Saunders.  
**Platte County Ticket.**  
For Representative, THOMAS C. RYAN.  
For County Commissioner Dis. No. 1, JOHN WISE.

## Republican State Platform.

The Republicans of Nebraska, reaffirming the principles that carried the Nation successfully through the crisis of rebellion, the dangers of reconstruction, and the readjustment of the social and business interests of the people, and meeting the issues of the hour, in the same unflinching spirit with which they confronted the grave problems that met them on the threshold of their power, declare—

1. Elections shall be free in the south as in the north; equal rights of all citizens, as ordained by the amended constitution, shall be guaranteed, and it shall not be dangerous to the life of a citizen to hold and express an opinion and to vote as he pleases.
2. The public service shall be elevated on a basis of a pure, economical and efficient administration of affairs, the tenure of an office to be secured for the term prescribed in the constitution, during a faithful performance of the duties, and the rights and privileges of an official, as a sovereign citizen of the republic, should not be interfered with, so long as they are exercised without neglect of his duties.
3. Sincerely seeking fraternal relations with the states lately in rebellion, we summon the people to vigilance and unflinching warfare against the demand that the damages sustained by the people of those states, in consequence of the unprovoked war waged against the Union, shall be paid out of the national treasury; and the raids of the solid south in the anticipation of the control of the national purse, must be met with the same unflinching spirit of resistance which followed the advent of take possession of our public property with an armed hand.
4. The authority conferred upon congress by the constitution to regulate interstate commerce, and the authority reserved to the several states in their domestic affairs, is sufficient to afford the remedy against the growing oppressions of powerful monopolies; and the rights of the people should be jealously guarded against extortion and tyranny on the part of corporations and their combinations, and the power of the state should be adequate to national legislation.
5. The faith of the nation shall be sacred and its contracts redeemed in spirit and in letter, and the nation's honor shall be held as inviolate as the nation's life.
6. We hail the suspicious signs of a reviving trade and industry, and congratulate the people upon this practical evidence that the depression which grew out of the financial disorders forced upon us by the rebellion is giving place to returning confidence and permanent prosperity which can rest alone on a fixed monetary standard, settled values, and full security and certainty for the future.
7. The greenback shall not be dishonored or depreciated; shall be made as good as honest coin; the laborer's dollar shall mean a real dollar; the uncertainty of its value, which robs toil and paralyzes trade, shall cease, and our currency shall be the best currency, because, whether paper or coin, it shall be equivalent, convertible, secure and steady.
8. The demonetization of silver worked a fraud upon the people by crippling the nation's resources, and paying its indebtedness. The act restoring its legal tender character, and providing for the exchange of standard silver dollars, was timely and just; but its coinage should be free, and the \$2,000,000 trade dollars now in circulation should be made legal-tender.
9. The record of the democratic party in its recent attempt to steal the presidency by violence, intimidation and murder during the campaign at the polls; by stuffing ballot boxes, falsifying returns, and obstructing the counting of votes; by bribery of electors and by pretended returns from false and fraudulent elections; followed by the device of an extra constitutional method of canvassing the electoral votes; its repudiation of its own offering—the electoral commission—as soon as it failed to carry out its partisan designs; its plot to precipitate anarchy and revolution by fomenting insurrection in the house of representatives until the expiration of the constitutional term in which the electoral canvass should be completed; and the corrupt bargain which it attempts to prove it made as a condition precedent to the abandonment of the conspiracy, illustrate the spirit of the so-called democracy, being subversive of the constitution, destructive of law and order, and in contempt of public honor and decency. We arraign this party as a constant disturber of public tranquility; as a warning for of public security in its persistent assaults upon the authority and stability of its established government; as false to the nation in its clipping its way in a time of uncertainty and danger; as guilty of false pretenses in claiming for the democratic house a reduction in public expenditures, to be replaced by deficiency bills; as dependent upon a solid south and thereby subservient to its demands; as joining hands with the misadvised greenback-work and labor party to repudiate the national obligations and to support its wild schemes of inflation and fiat money; and its further or greater success would be a national calamity.
10. We earnestly protest against the proposition to withdraw the public lands west of the 10th principal meridian from settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture laws, and we demand that as soon as practicable the Indians now within our borders be removed to the territory set apart exclusively for their use.
11. We invite all good citizens of whatever previous political ties to unite with the republican party, the only effective bulwark against anarchy, corruption and disgrace, the only organization capable of preserving the national honor. This great emergency appeals to all republicans to rise to its high obligation and join heart and hand for the triumph of the principles upon which the security and welfare of the Republic depend.

## Fifty-First Representative Republican Convention.

The Republican Delegates to the Fifty-First Representative Convention, comprising the counties of Platte, Colfax and Butler, will meet at the Court House, in Schuyler, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1878, at 2 P. M., sharp, to place in nomination a candidate for Representative.

By order of  
J. A. GRIMMOND,  
Central Committee.

Dated Schuyler, Oct. 1st, 1878.

## Republican Senatorial Convention.

The delegates elect to the Senatorial Convention in this 14th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Platte and Colfax, will meet at the Court House in Schuyler, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1878, at 2 P. M., sharp, to place in nomination a candidate for Senator.

By order of  
WILL R. DALE,  
J. A. GRIMMOND,  
Central Committee.

Dated Columbus, Oct. 1st, 1878.

RARUS, the king of the turf, is to trot in Omaha on the 16th.

CROUSE'S main strength in the convention was south of the Platte.

The Chinese Ambassador, Chin Lan Pin, has been presented to the President.

The City of Glasgow Bank closed its doors on the 2d, with liabilities which will reach a million dollars.

A house resting on props in Omaha, tumbled down on the 2d, seriously injuring one person and two others badly.

SMITH, FLEMING & Co., East India merchants, of Leadenhall street, London, failed on the 3rd inst., liabilities, several millions.

Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four cattle were received at the Omaha Union Stock Yards in the week ending the 30th of Sept.

The total number of cases in New Orleans from the "breasted disease" up to the 4th inst. was 10,215, and total deaths within the same time, 3,060.

GENERAL and Mrs. Grant dined with General Noyes, United States minister to France, at Paris, on the 3d inst. Several distinguished Americans were present.

J. B. CALDER, cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' bank, at Providence, was arrested on the 2nd inst., on a charge of embezzlement. His bail was fixed at \$30,000.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople to London under date of the 3rd inst., reports a Turkish force of 6,000 men left Trebizonde for Erzeroum, owing to rumors of a serious disturbance.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, while riding last week was thrown out of his carriage, receiving very severe injuries to the left arm and shoulder, probably dislocating the latter.

The last heard from the Cheyenne Indians was that they were running full-tail from our troops who were making the attempt to surround them. It takes something of a skillful movement to surround Indians.

Persons well informed upon the subject, estimate the loss in the south on account of the yellow fever at \$200,000,000. In the infected districts the cotton crop will be an entire loss for the want of hands to gather it.

JONAS H. BROWN, one of the parties recently engaged in the late stage robberies near Stockade, has been captured, and is now in jail at Cheyenne. Burr, another robber, is now in the hands of the pursuing party.

The United States authorities at Louisville have received information that a large gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in the mountains have been captured. They have arrested fourteen and captured plates, etc.

The Cheyennes gave the military the slip and crossed the U. P. railroad and passed north, it is believed to the Niobrara country, where it is thought they will commit depredations upon the large herds of cattle feeding in that region.

Revised returns from Colorado, give Bedford's majority over Patterson, democrat, for Congress, at 2,745, and Pitkin's over Loveland for governor is 2,500. The Republican majority in the State will reach an average of 3,000 votes.

The Cabinet at Washington has finally decided that United States troops may be used under the posse comitatus clause of the Army bill, to protect the government property whenever it is in danger of destruction, and also to prevent the fitting out of hostile expeditions to foreign countries.

The struggle is in reality for the life of property in all its forms of credit; and if a promise can be paid absolutely and finally by a promise, there never will be performance, and so ends the fabric of credit in all its forms and in all its results of accumulation.—Senator Bayard, of Delaware.—Democrat.

UNDER date of the 2d, at New Orleans, it is stated that persons coming there from any locality are certain to be attacked with yellow fever. On the previous day, 54 deaths and 231 new cases were reported. In other localities similar results occur in proportion to the number of the population.

The "World" is considerable of a Spartan in the respect, at least, that it freely gives its condemnation of a man when his guiltiness is found out, and becomes public property, and when this is well considered it will be found to be no more nor less than right. The "World," very properly for it, judges of character by conduct, and that of a public sort. It is not supposed to know a man's motives, except as they may be ascertained from the rubbish of his public life and acts. The "World" very quickly condemns a man when there is an immense gap between his professions and his practices, but if he does not profess to much, the "World" is satisfied with little.

"Or all the devices to cheat honest labor, to paralyze honest industry, to degrade public morals, and to turn business pursuits into reckless gambling, none have been so hurtful as a shifting standard of a debased and lying currency.—Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour.—Democrat.

A REPUBLICAN is no place for a man who is too nice to vote or who is too lazy to vote. Upon the shoulders of every citizen under a popular government rests a portion of the weight of his government. He cannot escape the responsibility and be a good citizen.—Western Rural.

The Two Dollars.

"Get out of my way!" said the Greenback Dollar.

"I'm Government's Promise to pay!" said the Government's Dollar.

"I can't get out of my way!" said the Greenback Dollar.

MORAL.

When the Moon asks the Sun to get out of her light, there's a very fine chance for a very free fight.

—Geo. Stennot.

It is stated that the Indians on the war path murdered every unarmed man they came across, along the Beaver and Sappa. They had stolen, up to the 3d, not less than 250 head of horses. From the south Platte, a report has been received at Sidney that a small band of Indians were at Spearling and that there was light skirmishing with the settlers. Major Carleton has been ordered to move with his command at Red Cloud to Clark's bridge forty miles north of Sidney.

The London Mark Lane Express in reviewing the English grain market on the 1st inst., says: "The bulk of the cereals has been satisfactorily secured. Pastures and roots promise well. Potatoes are less diseased than at one time reported. Provincial markets are liberally supplied with new wheat, but all samples in a bad condition. Foreign wheat is also arriving freely. Weakness had been manifest in all branches of trade, and prices have been in buyer's favor."

It is related of J. Sterling Morton, a Democrat, and Lorenzo Crouse, Republican, that during the recent State Fair, and after the Democratic State Convention, they made a bet of the cigars on one of the races, Crouse winning the wager. Morton took his pencil, and writing on a piece of paper, "This is a cigar," and making the picture of one, passed it to Crouse saying, "Since I am a Democrat, I must follow Democratic principles." Of course the Judge don't favor the flat cigar.

It is quite unnecessary that there should be in the politics of the State of Nebraska, a south-Platte interest and a north-Platte interest, directly opposed to each other when the interests of both are identical. It is to be hoped that political parties will see the absolute necessity that strict justice in every particular be distributed to every section of the State irrespective of any dividing lines. Republicans have a right to expect and receive strict justice from their party, and believing that such an article is still found to exist in the minds of its members we can but hope that in due time it will be dispensed without regard to imaginary or actual lines, or sections, but with a broader view which will take in the whole State.

One case has come up in this State under the Schurz decision on the pre-emption of railroad lands. The case of W. H. Platt of Red Island against the U. P. R. R. Co., was argued in the U. S. court last Thursday, at Omaha, before Judge Dundy, Mr. Poppleton appearing for the Company, and Judge Wakely for Mr. Platt. The Omaha Republican says that the case was very ably argued on both sides, and that Friday morning, Judge Dundy decided the case at the cost of the plaintiff. An appeal to the Supreme court was taken and allowed, and the counsel have agreed to hasten the case to a final decision as soon as possible, and it will undoubtedly come before the October term.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON of the General Land Office is receiving daily hundreds of letters of inquiry in regard to the pre-emption of railroad lands. An important inquiry has recently been made, viz: whether the companies can be compelled to refund monies paid them for lands sold at a greater price than \$1.25 per acre, since the expiration of three years after the completion of the roads. This involves the question of the right of the companies to sell at a greater price than \$1.25 per acre, since the expiration of three years after the completion of the roads. This involves the question of the right of the companies to sell at a greater price than \$1.25 an acre, all of which must be settled, if at all, by the courts.

State Fair.

From our exchanges we are able to state a few more facts relative to the great exhibition in the way of the great variety of farm products and fruit, leaving out of the question any mention of the number and character of the stock. It is very natural that the fruit display should attract more attention than other things on exhibition, as the general opinion prevails in some localities in the State that fruit can not be

raised in that particular spot. The following counties had on exhibition splendid samples of peaches, apples, plums, pears, grapes, apricots, prunes, nectarines, etc.: Lancaster, Pawnee, Saline, Nemaha, Otoe, Burr, Washington, Richardson, Platte and Merrick. To name the gentlemen and lady exhibitors would make quite a column of space in the JOURNAL and must be omitted, except the name of J. W. Withey of this county, who had a sample of splendid peaches on exhibition but was slightly beaten by Pawnee county that had a sample peach that measured ten inches around. Pawnee county had fifty varieties of apples on exhibition, Saline twenty-two varieties, Nemaha exhibited one hundred and twenty-five varieties, Burr showed about fifty varieties, Washington made a good display, comprising nearly one hundred varieties, and Richardson eighty-five.

This is an extraordinary exhibit of fruits for a State so young as Nebraska in fruit growing.

The State Convention.

THE delegates from Platte county to the Republican State Convention returned on Friday last, the convention having adjourned at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. A good portion of the time of the convention was taken up in listening to the cases of contested delegations, chiefly those of Douglas and Madison counties, in which the contest was very animated. Last year contests were disposed of, not decided, by allowing the accredited and contesting delegates, both, seats in the convention, but giving to each one-half the votes of the county; the year before, the Douglas delegation was altogether excluded. This time the convention heard the claims of the opposing delegations and decided between them, admitting one and rejecting the other, which was as it should be. What was known as the Thurston delegation from Douglas was admitted; Hays delegation from Madison were admitted at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, after an all-night session. His friends say that Mr. Robison did not do himself justice in the presentation of his case, having had no sleep the night previous, and not being in good health. The evidence showed that the contest in Madison county had been hot, and not without faults, on both sides. We give elsewhere the ticket put in nomination. The temper of the convention seemed to be Crouse or anti-Crouse, or, as one man expressed it, the field against Crouse.

After the nomination of congressman, the elements seemed to dissolve and reunite on a different basis. There was really no contest on Associate Justice, Congressman (contingent and short term), Lieut. Gov., Sup't of Instruction and Land Commissioner.

The first formal ballot for governor, resulted: Holmes 14, Nance 92, Daily 54, Croxton 11, Dawes 81, Chase 28, Abbott 19. Second ballot, Holmes 10, Croxton 10, Nance 127, Daily 54, Dawes 84, Chase 15. Third, Holmes 3, Nance 163, Daily 41, Dawes 87, Chase 2.

The contest for Secretary of State was between B. D. Slaughter ("Gad" of the Lincoln Journal) and S. J. Alexander, though others were named. The third ballot stood Alexander 184, Slaughter 123.

The convention continued its session through the entire night, Wednesday, adjourning only for breakfast. It was late in the morning when the balloting for Treasurer took place, resulting, first: Bartlett 109, Clark 66, White 59, Moore 40, Butler 18. Second, Butler, White and Moore being withdrawn—Bartlett 183, Clark 90, Moore 23, Butler 1.

This was the last contest for nominations. The only real "fight" of the convention, was over some resolutions introduced by Mr. Rosewater of Omaha in regard to the charges made by the Omaha Bridge Transfer Co. The R. R. agents in the convention first attacked it by amendments, to weaken its force and make it appear ridiculous, and afterwards disputed the facts asserted, and the resolution was voted down. The platform and the ticket are both excellent.

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This was the last contest for nominations. The only real "fight" of the convention, was over some resolutions introduced by Mr. Rosewater of Omaha in regard to the charges made by the Omaha Bridge Transfer Co. The R. R. agents in the convention first attacked it by amendments, to weaken its force and make it appear ridiculous, and afterwards disputed the facts asserted, and the resolution was voted down. The platform and the ticket are both excellent.

raised in that particular spot. The following counties had on exhibition splendid samples of peaches, apples, plums, pears, grapes, apricots, prunes, nectarines, etc.: Lancaster, Pawnee, Saline, Nemaha, Otoe, Burr, Washington, Richardson, Platte and Merrick. To name the gentlemen and lady exhibitors would make quite a column of space in the JOURNAL and must be omitted, except the name of J. W. Withey of this county, who had a sample of splendid peaches on exhibition but was slightly beaten by Pawnee county that had a sample peach that measured ten inches around. Pawnee county had fifty varieties of apples on exhibition, Saline twenty-two varieties, Nemaha exhibited one hundred and twenty-five varieties, Burr showed about fifty varieties, Washington made a good display, comprising nearly one hundred varieties, and Richardson eighty-five.

This is an extraordinary exhibit of fruits for a State so young as Nebraska in fruit growing.

The State Convention.

THE delegates from Platte county to the Republican State Convention returned on Friday last, the convention having adjourned at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. A good portion of the time of the convention was taken up in listening to the cases of contested delegations, chiefly those of Douglas and Madison counties, in which the contest was very animated. Last year contests were disposed of, not decided, by allowing the accredited and contesting delegates, both, seats in the convention, but giving to each one-half the votes of the county; the year before, the Douglas delegation was altogether excluded. This time the convention heard the claims of the opposing delegations and decided between them, admitting one and rejecting the other, which was as it should be. What was known as the Thurston delegation from Douglas was admitted; Hays delegation from Madison were admitted at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, after an all-night session. His friends say that Mr. Robison did not do himself justice in the presentation of his case, having had no sleep the night previous, and not being in good health. The evidence showed that the contest in Madison county had been hot, and not without faults, on both sides. We give elsewhere the ticket put in nomination. The temper of the convention seemed to be Crouse or anti-Crouse, or, as one man expressed it, the field against Crouse.

After the nomination of congressman, the elements seemed to dissolve and reunite on a different basis. There was really no contest on Associate Justice, Congressman (contingent and short term), Lieut. Gov., Sup't of Instruction and Land Commissioner.

The first formal ballot for governor, resulted: Holmes 14, Nance 92, Daily 54, Croxton 11, Dawes 81, Chase 28, Abbott 19. Second ballot, Holmes 10, Croxton 10, Nance 127, Daily 54, Dawes 84, Chase 15. Third, Holmes 3, Nance 163, Daily 41, Dawes 87, Chase 2.

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